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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LEGAL.

Taxes. 1891. Taxes.

NOTICE

TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One-half (½) of said Tax, is now due and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given that the Tax on the whole of the Personal Property, and one half (½) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 30th day of November, 1891, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto, is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1892,

at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the

THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1892,

the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the

ELEVENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1892,

and will be sold on the

FIFTH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

N. B.—Taxes are payable in United States lawful money. Checks will be first cashed before the amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January 11th, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Tax-Collector of Mono County, California.

ja16-tje4

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FOOTSTEPS.

Listen, listen for the footstep, as it comes along the way,
Making for mine ear a music sweeter than the roundelay
Of the robin, when the snow-mists fade from winter's dreary face,
Or the sunshine of the morning wakes my life to new-born grace;
So I listen for the coming of the footsteps dear to me,
Listen, listen, listen, listen till the dearer face I see.

Listen I for step of lover, listen now for step of child,
Listen for the friendly neighbor, for the mother's step so mild;
For the father's proud and manly; for the postman's coming tread;
Shall I ever, ever listen for a step I fear or dread?
Now they bring me life and comfort, now they bring me joy and love,
And I listen, listen, listen for the steps of those I love.

Could they know how oft, they'd hasten toward the listening ear I lend
To the footsteps on the pavement that unwelcome measure send;
For we only find a pleasure when we listen to our own,
And the rest are only footsteps treading on unyielding stone;
But, *our own*, ah! light as feather touch they some life, that doth start
Eagerly to listen, listen, with a welcome in the heart.

—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A "BLASTED FOOL."

Thankful That He Was Told So and Made to See It.

"Now, don't go, Wilson, please don't. You know how much I have done for you, and your father has tried hard, too."

"Oh, you've done enough," returned the young man, petulantly; "but it's no use talking, mother, I'm off this time, sure. I'm tired to death of this humdrum life. I've got to get out and see the world and be somebody," and he stamped on the kitchen floor as he said it. "I don't want to be a farmer, and there's no use trying to force me to it. Now, mother, you needn't cry. It won't do any good. I'm going, and I'll get a good chance to learn and soon be a good engineer, and I'll run down to see you often," he added as he glanced at his mother's face.

"You may not live to see me even once more. You don't think of the dangers." "There, now, mother, you needn't read that chapter to me again. I know it all by heart. Heard it till I'm sick of it. I'm not certain I'll live always, of course, but don't get scared before you're hurt. I can't be killed but once, even if the worst comes. Good-by!" and he hurriedly kissed his mother and turned from her sorrowful face to more attractive scenes. Mrs. Stuart went about her work that forenoon with many a sigh. Her heart was very heavy, and at times the scalding tears flowed in spite of her efforts to restrain them, and she could not work. At dinner she broke down entirely, and as soon as the others had begun eating, left the room.

"I s'pose Wilson's been talkin' about bein' engineer again, has he?" asked Mr. Stuart, half an hour later.

"It's more than talk this time, father, he's gone."

"Gone where?"

"Why, gone to D—— to begin."

"Tut, tut! He can't run an engine! Who'd give him an engine to run? He didn't tell me anything about it this morning. You needn't be scared. He's just gone to town and will be back some time in the night, like common."

"No, father, he's gone. Didn't he see you before he left? Oh dear! I fixed his clothes, but he wouldn't take anything hardly," and then the poor woman broke out afresh.

"Well, well," said Stuart, testily, "if that's the way he's goin' to act after all's been done for him, let him go." He wanted to say more, but, out of deference to his wife's feelings, restrained himself. "He'll be back in the mornin', though, you'll see," and he went to his work.

That was a long afternoon at the farm. The next day came, and the next, and dragged their weary hours away, and Mr. Stuart was obliged to give it up. His boy was gone.

Three days later two men walked leisurely along the streets of a large city. They were just leaving one of the great railway centers, and were talking earnestly. One of them, of massive build, bright, piercing eyes and resolute manner, appeared to lead the conversation. "Yes," he said, "it's lucky for you that you run across me or you wouldn't have got to see what you've seen this mornin'. By yerself, now, ye wouldn't have found out much in the shops nur round houses, and like as not wouldn't have been seen at all in the offices."

"I'm ever so much obliged to you for your kindness in going with me," replied the other. "I shall never forget the interest you have taken in me, and the freedom with which you answered my questions, and showed me the engines, and even allowed me to ride a short distance with you on your 'Old Pet.' I'm sorry, though, that we can't see Mr. Rothermell right now," and the spanker faced about and stood looking at the shops and offices from which they had come, and listened to the ringing of bells and the screaming of whistles in the distance. He was fascinated with the scene before him, and proud of the opportunity which the friendship of his companion had afforded to inspect in detail the works upon which he looked. So frank had been the manner of his new friend during the past thirty-six hours which they had been together, and so entertainingly had he recited to him many of his experiences on the road, in addition to the readiness with which he showed him the company's works and introduced him to the men, that the young man's confidence was completely won. "It will be all right, though, I am sure, from what you say," he went on, "and I can go on with you as soon as there is a vacancy. I hope that won't be long, for I'm on expenses and must find some other work until then;" and he turned to follow his friend who led the way into a small park where the two were soon seated. The older man seemed thoughtful awhile and then turning resolutely to the other asked:

"What business did ye foller, Mr. Stuart, when ye was at home?"

The young man colored as he answered, reluctantly: "I was not engaged in business. I—I was on a farm."

"So? Is yer father a farmer?"

"Yes, sir."

"Own a farm, does he?"

"Yes, sir."

"A good one?"

"Well, I don't know of many that are better."

"How many children does he have?"

"Three."

"You're the oldest?"

"No, sir. I have a married sister older than myself, and a little brother."

"Ye'll 'scuse me askin' so much, Mr. Stuart, when ye remember that I've been answerin' yer questions for two days."

"Oh, certainly."

"How much of a farm does yer father have?"

"A hundred and fifty acres."

"Takes lot of interest in the farm, don't the old gentleman?"

"Well, I should say."

"Works hard airly and late?"

"Yes, sir, but not like he did before he made the last payment. Still he works hard enough."

"Does yer brother-in-law live on the farm?"

"He lives on a little place adjoining, and works part of the farm."

"Is there land enough fer all ye to work?"

"Well, nearly. Plenty to rent, though, near by."

The old man's eyes flashed as he brought his powerful fist down on the seat they occupied, and exclaimed: "Stuart, yer a blasted fool!"

"What on earth do you mean?" asked the young man, springing up.

"Don't be scart. We're good friends, ye know. Set down an' I'll tell ye what I mean. Mr. Stuart, I've been about the country a good deal. I'm acquainted with men of all professions and no professions. I like my work as well as any man that lives, but I tell ye yer goin' to head in on a blind sidin' when ye leave that farm to be an engineer. Don't ye tell me farmin's not a business. It's the oldest business on the face of the airth. It's independent. Ye don't know why I'm off these two days, do ye? It's because there's three men fer every place on the road, an' we can't work all the time. Ye wouldn't stand it fer somebody to come to ye and say: 'Lay off; we're on a strike; somebody's got a grudge and ye've got to quit awhile to spite some feller.' Stuart, I have to do that, fer we all stick together, ye know. And ye want to leave a good farm, and friends, and independence; and yer father, who's worked and toiled fer that homestead an' jist got it ready for ye to take holt and make money right; and yer mother, who's cryin' her eyes out this minute fer the sight of ye; and ye want to come here and be a servant. What in thunder d'ye mean? Hain't ye got a bit of sense? I tell ye yer a blasted fool! There, I don't mean to be rough on ye, boy. I can git ye a place on the road and I'll do a man's part by ye, fer ye've got pluck, ef ye air on the wrong track. But I say fer yer own good, Stuart, go back to that farm an' be the best farmer in the country. Ye can do it, an', my word fer it, ye'll never regret it."

"Mother," said Wilson Stuart as they sat in their pleasant home a year later, "I have always been glad that 'Honest Tom,' the engineer, told me that I was a fool and made me see it."

—Chicago Journal.

THEY ARE GETTING OLD.

The Ages of Distinguished Men Born About the Same Time.

Sixty years ago, or in 1831, were born Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. John W. Noble, secretary of the interior; Hon. Redfield Proctor, secretary of war; Senator William P. Frye, ex-Gov. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, Editor E. L. Godkin and William J. Florence, the actor. One year younger are Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, United States Judge Walter Q. Gresham and Col. John R. Fellows, says the New York Recorder.

The year 1833 presented Benjamin Harrison, now president; Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice and Justice John M. Harlan, Senators J. Don Cameron and M. S. Quay and ex-Senator John J. Ingalls; Robert G. Ingersoll, Edwin Booth, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Gen. James W. Husted and Joseph Howard, Jr.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew began orating in 1834, and these are also fifty-seven years old; Archbishop Corrigan, Senators Frank Hiscock and Rufus Blodgett, Erastus Wiman, Marshall Field, of Chicago, Prof. A. Herrmann, the prestidigitateur and C. A. Cappa, the popular bandmaster.

From 1835 we have Bishop Henry C. Potter, Hons. William E. Chandler, John G. Carlisle, Roswell P. Flower and Stewart L. Woodford, Theodore Thomas, "Nym Crinkle" and "Mark Twain."

Young People Made to Look Old and Senile—Its Symptoms.

A new disease, called germosphism, has been described by Drs. Charcot and Souques. The word means age-like, and the disease produces an appearance of senility. The case reported was that of a woman whose age was twenty-one, but whose physiognomy was that of sixty to seventy years.

Her apparent senility, says the Medical Journal, was so striking that her father, aged fifty-two, had occasionally been asked if she were not his mother. The pathology of the case is limited to the skin, especially on the surface, and is a "decrepitude of the cutaneous system." Otherwise the girl had nothing old appearing about her. Her hair was blonde and of average length.

Her intelligence was good, her memory precise, and her judgment reasonable, but she was readily frightened when in a crowd or by a railroad and its noises; her emotional nature was fairly well balanced, but she was despondent on account of her appearance of age, which she had become to believe was incurable, and the slightest indisposition beget a fear of death. Her cutaneous sensibility was normal. The special senses of smell, taste and hearing were normal. There was a slight impairment of vision, without contraction of the visual field or color blindness; there was no arcus senilis. The hepatic, renal and uterine functions appeared to be normally performed.

The wrinkling had begun about ten years before, at which time she received a great fright. She was then a bright, joyous child, very pretty and refined in her appearance, and always in the lead of her classes at school. When the change in the skin began there was for a short time the formation of pimples, which persisted a few days and then disappeared without ulceration or mark of any kind.

There was no œdema of the cutaneous surface. The wrinkling changes took place so rapidly that, it is stated, her friends were unable to recognize her if they had not seen her within the period of a fortnight; the skin at that time is described as resembling the "scales of a fish." No form of treatment, whether by electricity, hydropathy or tonics, has been competent to improve her condition.

HIGHEST POINT OF ICELAND.

A Snow-Clad Mountain Ascended for the First Time Last Summer.

The highest mountain in Iceland was ascended last summer for the first time. The successful mountaineer was F. W. W. Howell, who was encouraged when he started for Iceland by information from the Royal Geographical society that the difficulties in the way of climbing the Oroefa Jokull were supposed to be insuperable, says the New York Sun. The mountain is near the southeast coast and is an imposing sight from the sea. Mr. Howell made an attempt in 1890 to climb the mountain, but was defeated by the weather.

On August 17 last he left Sandfell, a little settlement on the coast near the base of the mountain, at 4 a. m., when, of course, it was broad daylight in that latitude. He was accompanied by two Icelanders as porters. He struck the snow slopes at 10 a. m., and it took nine hours and a half to reach the top of the mountain, whose sides are quite steep and covered with ice and snow.

Though this mountain is the highest in Iceland, its elevation was found by Mr. Howell to be only 6,550 feet, but owing to the latitude the phenomena of the snow slopes compares most favorably with those of mountains 10,000 feet high in Switzerland. Mr. Howell says the icicle galleries in the upper crevasses are particularly fine. This is undoubtedly one of the most successful feats of mountain climbing of the year, for the mountain presents as many difficulties as any of the Alps, with two or three exceptions. It is comparatively easy to ascend Mount Hecla, and this climb is made every once in awhile by one or two tourists.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

It Was Exhibited in London Forty-Three Years Ago.

The Scientific American calls attention to an item published in that paper December 9, 1848, which will be a surprise to many, as it is generally supposed the electric light is a production of the present decade. The following is the item:

"The inventors of a new electric light, exhibited at the Western Literary institution, Leicester square, London, on its recent reopening under the new auspices, expect, it is said, to apply it generally to shop and street illumination, and they state that while the conveying will cost no more than gas, the expense of illumination will be one-twelfth the price of the latter light. The current of electricity in passing through the two pieces of charcoal which form the poles of the circuit, and are excluded from all access of air, gives, in this case, it is said, an intense and beautiful white light, with the effect of daylight to a much greater extent than the lime does, and having this advantage, that it is sustained and continuous. If Messrs. Staite & Petrie can thus produce a steady and sustained light, they have accomplished what has hitherto been the preventive to the substitution of galvanism for gas. The Mechanics' Magazine states that this one light completely eclipsed ten gas lights and oxyhydrogen. The gas companies had better look out. The dissatisfaction of the public with their mismanagement may have begotten a rival destined to eclipse many more than merely ten of their gas lights."

OLD AND SPRY.

THE oldest surgeon in the world is said to be M. W. Salmon, of Cambridge, Eng. He was born in March, 1790.

JOSEPH TAPER, a negro, gave a peculiar reason for trying to hang himself in Pittsburgh the other day. He is now one hundred and seven years old, and he had given up the hope of ever dying in the natural way.

MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN OSBORNE, of Knoxville, Tenn., are soon to celebrate the seventy-second anniversary of their marriage. They are respectively one hundred and one and ninety-two years of age and have two hundred and ninety descendants.

OLD LADY AYLESBURY is one of the most extraordinary figures in London society. She is nearly eighty, and wears a wig of corkscrew curls. She is noted as the possessor of a sharp tongue, and her language is at all times picturesque and vigorous.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND, of Barre, Me., though ninety-eight years old, is one of the most active men in the hay field in all the neighborhood. He has swung a scythe since he was twelve years old and whenever the hay is ready for cutting he takes the leading swath.

ST. HELENA, Cal., boasts of a remarkably active "oldest inhabitant" in the person of a book canvasser, who although ninety-two years old, is as vigorous as most men at fifty. Two years ago he walked to a town thirty-two miles distant and back the same day.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

EDISON is worth $3,000,000.

PHIL. ARMOUR, the Chicago pork king, does an annual business of $13,000,000.

MRS. T. N. EGERY, of Bangor, is said to be the richest woman in Maine. The Bar Harbor Tourist rates her at $4,000,000.

MISS HELEN CLOAK, a full blooded Indian of the Blackfoot tribe, has been appointed by Secretary Noble special allotting agent.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is the only American woman who has been honored by the queen with the order of the crown of India.

EMANUEL GRIESNER, of Lebanon, Pa., who is just forty years old, has been in this country twenty years, and is the father of twenty children.

JOHN I. BLAIR, of Blairsville, N. J., is reputed to be worth all the way from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. He has never sold a share of stock in any enterprise with which he has been associated, and has money invested in scores of railroads, some of which he absolutely controls.

THOMAS BALDWIN, the aeronaut, was poor and thriftless till he took to dropping from balloons in a parachute. Now, after exhibiting his daring in three-quarters of the globe, he is well to-do and his wife wears fine diamonds and decorations which admirers of her husband's exploits have given her.

PEOPLE IN EUROPE.

CAMEL raising is said to be the line of Italy much

THE secretary of the French copyright office, Paul Meyer, is only twenty-one years of age.

THE remains of Camille Douls, the French explorer, murdered in the Sahara in 1888, have been found.

FRANCE pays her representative at the court of St. James, M. Waddington, $10,000 more than we pay our president.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH is as famous for his ties as Gladstone is for his collars. He wears a silk tie of a broad, flat shape.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is an amateur cook of no mean skill. When the king business plays out he can get a job without difficulty.

A DECEASED Vienna car-driver turns out to have been the Baron Schonstein, formerly a millionaire and the last member of a distinguished family.

THE coachman of Austria's prime minister, Count Taaffe, wears his master's old clothes at times, and imitates that statesman's habit of tipping his hat well back in public. The two men resemble each other, also, in figure.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

THE French army has 131,000 horses, 15,000 of which are substitutes. The appropriation for them this year is $400,000 more than it was last year.

M. JANNSEN, president of the commission instituted by the Aerostatic congress of 1889, has asked the French war minister to define the status of aeronauts in time of war. He thinks that aerostation is sufficiently important in the army for those who are enaged in it to be designated as belligerents.

OBSERVATION stepladders are the latest innovation in the Belgian field artillery. They are intended to enable the commander of a concealed battery to better direct the fire of the gunners. Every ladder is about seven and one-half feet high, of iron, and weighs about sixty-five pounds. All ammunition wagons will carry the ladders.

ACCORDING to the "Annual of the French Army for 1891," the standing army will contain next year 570,606 men, and will show an increase over this year of 334 officers, 7,418 men and 1,018 horses. The annual gives the total number of officers, doctors and other officials of officers' rank as 75,000. The estimated expenditure for the army next year is $134,000,000.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, FEBRUARY 20, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

R. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
O. H. KELLOGG—330 Pine Street.

[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURES.

Another illustration of our foreign trade during December 1891. In that month we bought of other nations goods valued at $69,144,655.

We sold to other nations products worth $119,932,532.

Thus we sold far more goods than we bought, and the excess for our sales over our purchase was $50,487,877.

It is no wonder that the calamity howlers are dumb when they see the nation doing business at a profit of fifty millions of dollars a month.

SHOULD BE STOPPED.

The Sacramento Grand Jury submitted their final report last week. The report calls attention to the practice of the daily press of our cities publishing news of crimes and giving publicity to the movements of the police and others in their search for criminals. The report says:

"Many of our most hardened criminals have been aided in their flight from justice by the premature publication of facts that should have been known only to the officers and detectives in pursuit." Such publication of items apprising the fleeing outlaw of approaching danger, and giving him warning in time to escape.

Hedgepeth, after he was arrested, said that had he read the morning papers first, instead of going to the Postoffice for his mail he would not have been arrested. In other words, he would have learned from the "enterprising" dailies that the officers were on the watch for him and he would have gotten away. The officers and detectives are greatly to blame in this matter They are too fast to tell reporters their business and, consequently, when they imagine they are about to put their handcuffs on a criminal, and handle a good reward, their anticipated prize has taken advantage of the items they have furnished the reporters and skipped to parts unknown.—As a sample of the way evil-doers are kept posted by the papers, a recent dispatch from Los Angeles published at length in the San Francisco papers tells of the arrival in that city of Sheriff McKenzie, of Napa county, and that he was on the trail of a man named Moore, one of the supposed murderers of Mrs. Greenwood, at Napa. Full particulars of the movements of the Sheriff are given, so Mr. Moore, who probably did not know before that he was wanted, in Napa, has an opportunity to make himself scarce in Los Angeles, and Sheriff McKenzie will have his trip for nothing, and all on account of the premature publication of his plans. It is all wrong, and the reporters should have more sense, if the officers do not know enough to keep their business to themselves. But, like all Grand Jury reports, no attention will be paid to it, and criminals will continue to have warning.

The Democrats are making industrious use of the phrase of a "billion-dollar Congress," wanting to know the reasons for it. One of the reasons is that the three-billion dollar Democratic rebellion helped to make it necessary No country can cherish and maintain such a luxury as the Democratic party, with its tendency to revolution and rebellion, without in the end having large bills to pay. It will take a long time before the Republic gets through paying the large bills growing out of the three-billion dollar rebellion caused by Democratic theories and Democratic principles.

Now that young Harris has been convicted in New York of murdering his wife by giving her morphine, a "friend" turns up in Chicago who is willing to swear that Harris' wife took from him some morphine and, wrapping it in a paper, said she was going to take it for her complexion. Such talk should have no weight in securing him a new trial, and it is not likely that it will. California has a sufficient of Chicago affidavits and it is likely the New York Courts will profit by California's experience.

President Harrison has done one thing that has received the approbation of the Democratic press, and that is the appointment of Congressman Joseph McKenna to be United State Circuit Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Sawyer. While the country gets a good Judge by the change of McKenna's position, California will lose a mighty good Congressman.

On Saturday last several thousand people took part in a rabbit drive at Easton, Fresno county, and over 5,000 rabbits were destroyed in the corral, while a large number were destroyed in the fields during the round up; but two coyotes and several thousand rabbits escaped through the broken lines. There will be one or two more "drives" the coming season.

It is reported by the San Francisco papers that Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry is hopelessly insane. It is not to be wondered at.

Henry Vanduson has been appointed Postmaster at Los Angeles.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

Here are a few plain facts for farmers, that they may know what Republican reciprocity has done, and is doing for Cuba trade—the effect of the treaty with Spain in the flour trade. For a number of years past the exporters of flour from the United States have been carrying on a sharp competition with the Spanish exporters of flour to Cuba. Although there was a large discrimination in favor of the Spanish, the duty on which was 50 per cent. less than on American flour, yet our exporters ably divided the market. Spanish flour was a product of Russian wheat imported to Spain and ground by the millers in Barcelona and other ports, and re shipped to Cuba as Spanish flour and admitted at the low rate of duty. The annual consumption of flour in Cuba has amounted to about 500,000 barrels, about half of which have been shipped from the United States. This was the state of trade up to July 1st, 1890. At that date Spanish flour imported to Cuba was made entirely free, and 20 per cent. was added to the duty already imposed upon American—making the duty $5 64 per barrel. The result of this great change in the tariff of Cuba gave the market almost exclusively to Spanish flour, and the imports from the United States decreased in the year ending July 1st, 1891, to 114,000 barrels, which represents only a high grade of flour that was a necessity for pastry purposes. By the treaty negociated in May last and recently put in operation, it was provided that after January 1st, 1892, the duty on American flour should be reduced to $1 per hundred kilograms, or about 90 cents per barrel. Notwithstanding Spanish flour is admitted free into Cuba, the result of the treaty provision has been that Spanish flour is entirely excluded from the market and the American product has been substituted in its place. So that hereafter the Cuban market will be exclusively under the control of the United States. A second result of this action will be to largely increase the consumption of flour in Cuba. Experienced importers, of Havana, calculate that the consumption of flour in Cuba will reach 1,000,000 barrels, all of which will go from the United States. This is a practical lesson in reciprocity which our farmers, millers and exporters can readily comprehend. And yet there are Americans who are free traders.

THE ENGLISH MOTIVE.

The English press expresses much discouragement over the tone of the President's message and the defeat of the Free Trade principle in the person of Mr. Mills. While all English papers are greatly exasperated at the loss of the American market, none of them deny that the Protective Tariff has proven most beneficial to the United States.

The Birmingham Gazette undoubtedly represents prevailing English sentiment upon the subject when it makes this somewhat melancholy comment: "We should be pleased if Mr. Cleveland were once more President and were issuing Free Trade messages, such as made his term office memorable. But then we look upon the matter from a strictly British point of view and with enough of human nature to make us rather indifferent to the fate of America's native industries, provided that her trade with the old country is increased. We have none of the 'weapons of modern commercial warfare' and should chuckle at the sight of Yankees breaking or blunting those they employ against us at present. It is not a prospect that we confidently expect to behold. Nations do not change their fiscal policy when they are in the heyday of prosperity."

This is the frankest and most truthful expression of England's attitude toward the United States that has escaped the conservative British press for many a month. The writer has hit the nail squarely on the head. It has has long been evident to all men that England only advocates free trade for the United States to increase her own market. As "she is supremely indifferent to the fate of America's native industries," it is the merest folly for Free-Traders to continue to demand the overthrow of Protection upon the recommendation of self-interested English journals. The writer might well "chuckle at the sight of Yankees breaking or blunting their weapons," for, as he says, "England has none of the weapons of commercial warfare." She has to have our food products and we do not have to take the products of her mills. We can mold our Tariff system just as we please and England cannot retaliate. The Gazett judged truly of the intelligence of American citizens when it said that "nations do not change their fiscal policies when they are in the heyday of prosperity." It, also, showed sound horse sense when it said that "It (Free-Trade) is not a spectacle we confidently expect to see"—Minneapolis Tribune.

Fuss and Feathers.

The S. F. Report is firing hot shot into the ranks of the "citizen soldiery" of our State, and shows how much "fuss and feathers" there is over 3599 enlisted men in 60 companies of the National Guard.—It gives a table showing that it takes' 465 officers to look after the 3599 "rabble."—In San Francisco there is an officer to every thirteen privates, and to the National Guard as a whole there is one commissioned officer to every eight privates. Some of the brigades have an officer to every five enlisted men. There should be fewer companies in San Francisco, where none of the companies have full rolls. The National Guard of California is a very expensive toy, as now managed.

The Seventh Regiment N. G., of Los Angeles, is squabbling over its Colonel, there being two claimants of the position. The Superior Court recently decided against one, but he is not inclined to obey the decision, and there is quite a "tempest in a teapot" over the matter.

Mountains in Lake county are snow capped.

MORE RAILROAD TALK.

Where there is so much railroad "smoke" it is natural that we should hope soon to hear the puffing and whistle of the locomotive in the mountains and valleys of old Mono. There has been a vast amount of "talk" in relation to a new transcontinental railroad to San Francisco, and it now begins to look as though such a road will be built, and that it will run through Mono county. One of the San Francisco papers last week gave the following railroad news:

The California and Nevada Railway Co. having its Bay terminus at Emeryville, near Oakland, held a meeting the other day at which J. A. Williamson, once President of the Atlantic and Pacific Road, was elected President; A. A Grant, Vice President and General Manager; J A. Burton, Secretary and Treasurer; Amos Beal, General Superintendent. A significant fact is that all these officers are on the pay roll of the Atlantic and Pacific Road, and it confirms the story published about two years ago, that Capt. J. W. Smith, the former owner of the C. & N. R., had sold out to the Santa Fe. But probably the most startling of all the news is that the California and Nevada is heading for Salt Lake. Rails have been laid as far as Bryant, and grading has been completed twenty miles beyond. From this point a new survey has been completed to Salt Lake City, within three months, touching Clayton by way of Walnut Creek, thence across the State line into Nevada, through Bodie, and reaching Salt Lake by a route running south of the desert. The Santa Fe has then reached a point 286 miles from its western terminus, and a stockholder is authority for the statement that seven hundred men will be working on the road bed in Contra Costa county within three months. Vice President Grant is now in New York ordering supplies, and it looks as though the Santa Fe had really determined to come into Oakland on its own rails after all."

And on top of the above about our own California and Nevada road comes more railroad news from Ogden, to the effect that Mr. Hughitt, of the Northwestern, Colonel Dodge, of the Rio Grande Western, and Chauncy Depew, representing the Vanderbilts, have been in close consultation with other railroad men in that city on business of great importance to California.

It is said the conflicting interests of the several railroads converging at Ogden have been amicably adjusted in the interest of a grand trunk line from Ogden to San Francisco; and, as an earnest of their intention to come to the Pacific, they have filed articles of incorporation of the Ogden & Occidental Railroad Co. with the Territorial Secretary at Salt Lake City. The route has been selected. From Ogden it runs to Corinne, and will skirt the northern shore of Salt Lake to a point just beyond the Promontory, from which point it will run as straight as possible to San Francisco, the distance by the proposed survey being 213 miles shorter than the Central Pacific. Material for the first 100 miles is on the ground, and the Rio Grande Western is to furnish at once all the engines and cars required for construction. Work has been commenced by this time, a contract having been closed with Corey Bros. for the grading to a point near Corinne. The people of Ogden gave Depew and his associates a grand banquet in honor of the great event.

We are satisfied in our own mind that the companies above mentioned will push work from both ends and connect east of the Sierras, and that the line will take in Mono county and go through the Sonora Pass to San Francisco. There is no other route to be taken to make the line 213 miles shorter than the Central Pacific, via Reno, to San Francisco. The Mono is the grand scenic route, with a light snow belt, and skirting the famous Mono Lake and being within a few miles of Yosemite Valley, it would be the great tourist route.

They have had heavy storms in England this week, the snow impeding travel.

NEW TO-DAY.

MEETING TO ORGANIZE A MINING ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE IV.

(Constitution of "The California Miners' Association).

SECTION 1. The headquarters of this Association shall be at the City and County of San Francisco.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents of this Association to at once proceed to the formation of a County Organization in their respective counties. Such County Organization shall be recognized as branches of this Association.

SECTION 3. All persons friendly to the mining interests are eligible to become members, etc, etc.

In accordance with the above, the citizens of Mono County are requested to meet at the Court House, Bridgeport, at TWO o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH FIRST, 1892,

to organize a Miners' Association.

R. M. FOLGER,
Vice President.

A. F. BRYANT,
Executive Committee.

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO BENJAMIN HEALEY, THE ESTATE OF NATHAN ATKINSON, PHEBE A. ATKINSON, ORESSA E. HEWSON, SARAH A. CARL, WIFE OF JOSEPH CARL, NATHAN ATKINSON HEWSON, AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

You and each of you are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended One Hundred Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Star Mining Claim, said mining claim being situated and lying in Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, in order to hold said premises, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required for holding the same for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1891; and if, at the expiration of Ninety Days after this Notice by publication, viz: at the expiration of 180 days from the 28th day of February, 1892—the date of the first publication hereof, you and each of you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owners, to wit:—$33 33⅓ for your and each of your interests of 500 feet—undivided, in said mining claim, with cost of this advertisement, then your aforesaid interest in said mining claim will become the property of the subscriber, under and by virtue of said Section of the Mining Law herein before mentioned.

Dated San Francisco, Cal., January 14th, 1892.

MARTIN JONES.

First publication, February 20, 1892, 120-90d

The monthly circular of the California State Board of Health for January shows there were 1,622 deaths in that month, a death rate of 1.97 per thousand for the month, or 23 64 per thousand per annum. There were 223 from consumption; 285 from pneumonia, 75 from bronchits, 42 diptheria, 44 from cancer, 110 heart disease, 95 from lagrippe. It is astonishing how many deaths occur from cancers.—Forty years ago, such cases were few and far between. The report states that la grippe was on the increase.

Congress has been in session about three months and nothing has been done towards stopping the paupers and criminals of Europe from coming to this country.

Don't be in too big a hurry to sell your cattle. They are getting scarce, and beef is high in San Francisco.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares
To Eastern and European Cities,
VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes
—OF THE—

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the East,

AND AT

NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS

With the several Steamer Lines to

ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
—AND—
TOURIST-SLEEPING CARS
attached to Overland Express Trains.

☞ Tickets sold, Sleeping-Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates to tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R SAN FRANCISCO.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

jy4-tf WILLIAM PRICE.

A PATRIOTIC WORK.

Every person who is opposed to Free Trade Slavery and favors American Industrial Independence secured through the policy of Protection, should read the documents published by the American Protective Tariff League. As a patriotic citizen it is your duty to place these documents in the hands of your friends. They are interesting and instructive, and embrace discussions of all phases of the Tariff question. The League publishes over 50 different documents, comprising nearly 600 pages of plainly printed, carefully edited and reliable information. Among the authors of these documents are, Hon. James G. Blaine; Wm. McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio; Senator S. M. Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon; Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; Senator Frye, of Maine; Senator Casey, of North Dakota; Senator Justin S. Morril, of Vermont; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert P. Porter, of Washington; Prof. J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Department at Washington; Commodore W. H. T. Hughes; Hon. R. A. Hartshorn, of New York; Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa; Hon. B. F. Jones; David Hall Rice, of Boston; Ex-Congressman Perkins, of Kansas; Dr. E. P. Miller, of New York; Hon. Geo. Draper, of Mass.; Hon. C. L. Edwards, of Texas; Judge Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio; Hon. D. G. Harriman, of New York; Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Mass.; Hon. R. H. Ammidown, of New York; Enoch Ensley, of Tennessee.

This complete set of documents will be sent to any address, post paid, for Fifty (50) Cents. Address, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Sec'y, No. 23 West Twenty-Third Street, New York.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street.

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.

Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. A-tf

PALACE SALOON.

(Brick Building)

MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with he BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:

And will be conducted first-class.

ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON,

GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

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H. M. REDDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

OFFICE—Court House. jan1

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. F. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.

BENNETT & PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je18-tf

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je16-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, Soda Water, Etc.

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MONO COUNTY.

ADVERTISE

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

A GUARANTEED FAMILY JOURNAL.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, FEBRUARY 20, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Hon. P. Reddy had an attack of la grippe at Independence, but is better and has gone to Darwin.

Mrs. A. F. Bryant, and Miss Annie, left for Los Angeles on Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Schroder.

H. C. Blanchard, Wm. Davidson, F. A. Palmore, S. W. Gregory, R. A. Leal and John Z. Lockwood, came over from Bodie on Thursday.

F. W. Willard, of Bodie, has been here all the week on legal business.

Treasurer Jos. A. Brown and wife took a sleighride to Bodie on Thursday, returning yesterday.

Chas. W. Rickey, of Topaz, arrived in town from Smith Valley on Thursday evening.

Dr. Surryhue came over from Bodie yesterday on professional business.

A MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting will be held at the Court House in Bridgeport on Tuesday, March 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organising a Miners' Association for Mono county. The Association will be an auxiliary to the "California Miners' Association," which has been organized for the purpose of fostering mining in this State, and to assist in the renewal of hydraulic mining on a basis that will be satisfactory to the agricultural interests of the State.—A. F. Bryant, of Bridgeport, is one of the Executive Committee of the California Miners' Association, and R. M. Folger, of the CHRONICLE-UNION is Vice President of the Association for Mono county, and the latter is empowered to organize a County Association to back up the State institution. The membership is open to all having the interests of the State at heart.—Those at a distance who may not be able to visit Bridgeport to attend the meeting can send their names, to be entered on the roll. We hope to see a good attendance.

DECEASED.—On last Saturday evening, about two hours after A. F. Bryant arrived from San Francisco by Gelatt's Carson stage, the Bodie stage brought a telegram from Los Angeles via Hawthorne, conveying the sad intelligence to Mrs. Bryant of the death of her youngest sister, Mrs. Sophie M. Schroder, wife of Joseph Schroder, of Los Angeles, on Friday. Besides her husband, she left two childreng, boy and girl, and three sisters, Mrs. A. F. Bryant, of Bridgeport, Mrs. Wm. Searles, of San Francisco, and Mrs. A. B. McClellan, of Los Angeles, and one brother, Alex. Scott, of Oakland, to mourn the loss of a devoted wife, mother and sister. Mrs. Schroder died of pneumonia after a sickness of about twenty-four hours only. Mrs. Schroder visited Bridgeport several years ago, previous to her marriage, and with a large party visited Castle Peak, about 8 miles from our town, and having an altitude of 13,000 feet, and was the only lady in the party who succeeded in reaching the summit of the towering and majestic Peak. Mrs. Bryant left on Monday for Los Angeles. The family has our sympathy in their bereavement.

MASQUERADE.—We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the masquerade ball to be given at Bodie on Washington's Birthday—Monday next, by Council of the P. P. P. No. 33333. The masquerades of the three P's. have always been "away up," and there is no doubt but what the coming one will be as fine.—Those attending are bound to have a jolly time. Thanks.

RECREATION.—Our young John, Whitmore, of the Gelatt line, has been taking a spin about Smith and Mason Valley this week, and Jo. Hunt has been driving the stage for him. As this is Leap Year, we should not be surprised at his bringing a partner back with him.

WILL CELEBRATE.—Prof. Hampton will have the pupils of the Bridgeport school celebrate Washington's Birthday on Monday next with appropriate exercises, which will commence at 2 o'clock, sharp. Our citizens are invited to attend.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Alonzo Hudgens, of Bodie, will be at Bridgeport on March 1st. to remain two weeks. Those wishing the Doctor's services should not fail to call and see him at once.

A MUSICALE.—Many of our young folks are going out to Waltze's this evening to have a musicale—and other pleasant doings. They will go early and return at twelve o'clock.

SPRING DAY.—This Saturday is a beautiful Spring day. Doors are wide open, and every person who has no indoor work to attend to is out taking a sun bath.

THE weather has been quite mild this week, and the melting snow has made very slushy walking on our streets, and the roads to Carson are getting heavy.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand high-arm Domestic sewing machine for sale very cheap by Thomas Fales.

The Right Kind.

The Round Valley School District, in the Southern part of this county, have two stirring ladies as Trustees, Mrs. Wm. Horton and Mrs. Thos. Williams. As soon as they were elected they examined the school house and found that it wanted painting and a general renovation inside, and immediately went to work and painted it with their own fair hands, not caring to have anything to do with "horrid men" painters. They then went out and thoroughly canvassed the Valley and raised money enough to furnish the school with new furniture of the most improved style for schools. It is a good idea to have an energetic woman on our School Boards. Such are quick to see where improvements are needed in the schools, and are apt to act with more promptness than most men do in that position.

Beef Going Up.

The beef market remains strong and there are no cattle for sale at this place for less than eight cents. Some feeders well posted say that there are not over 15,000 head of cattle this side of the mountains and 2,000 in Shasta Valley. They look for beef to go to ten cents before June 1st. From the best information the Gazette is able to get, buyers need not come here expecting to get beef for less than eight cents. Washington and Oregon buyers are expected here on the 1st of the month. The cattle that are now feeding here will consume all the surplus hay before Spring, and the outlook for good times is good.—Reno Gazette.

Congress.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House, by a strict party vote, will report favorably on the Springer free wool bill, Bryan's free binding twine bill, and the bill placing cotton ties, cotton bagging, and the machinery for its manufacture, on the free list.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee have reported favorably the Chinese Restriction bill. Hooker, Hill and Andrews, dissented and will file a minority report, they believing that prohibitory bills violate our treaty with China.

Hill's Democratic State Convention of New York will convene on Monday next to select delegates to the National Convention. If Hill should be nominated at Chicago the Republican candidate would have a walk-over. David Benton Hill can never be President of the United States. The Democrats have too many respectable men in their party, and are possessed of better sense than to think of giving him the nomination. After the Convention he will be dropped like a hot potato.

Candidates for the Republican National Convention are coming to the front, and among those mentioned are some who attended the last Convention and made fools of themselves and misrepresented the Republicans of California by saying that Harrison could not carry California. Such men should be left at home this year.—California will go for any good and true Republican.

Our late narrow escape from a foreign war once again calls attention to the vital necessity of developing within ourselves at any cost the manufacture of things needful in such an emergency. No one insisted more strenuously upon the adherence to this policy than the Democrat of Democrats, Andrew Jackson of glorious memory.—American Economist.

The Democratic politicians of Fresno are trying to manipulate the fire department of that city, to make it a Democratic institution, instead of letting it remain a non-partisan volunteer department. It will be found to be a dear job for her property owners when they come to pay increased insurance rates.

Vice President Morton will not be a candidate for re-election. He is in favor of Secretary Tracy, who is a New Yorker, to succeed him. If Harrison is re-elected, the country will prefer to keep Secretary Tracy at the head of the Naval Department. He is doing pretty well there.

H. A. McCraney, of the Lakeport Avalanche, has been appointed a Director of the 12th Dist. Agricultural Association.—There is not much nutriment in the position—but then, newspaper men are not often given nutritious positions.

Russian emigrants have introduced typhus fever into New York. The authorities have discovered 72 cases, and new ones come to light daily.

The Carson Valley Creamery will ship an experimental lot of butter to New York to try the market.

A VERY COMMON WANT.

"Out of sorts," "distrait," "the blues," these are familiar appellatives for uncomfortable, undefinable sensations, accompanied with lassitude, nervousness, indigestion. Poverty of the blood to remedy which an effective stomachic persistently used is the paramount need, is conclusive evidence that the system is insufficiently nourished—and for no other cause where organic disease does not exist—the food is not assimilated. Reinforce the flagging energies of the stomach, reform an irregular condition of the bowels, keep up a healthful secretion of the bile with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For over thirty years this popular medicine has supplied the common want of the nervous invalid, the dyspeptic and of persons deficient in vitality, an efficient tonic. To its power of imparting strength is attributable its efficacy as a preventive of malaria and is grippe. Thoroughly effective is it too for rheumatism, kidney complaint and neuralgia.

DEATHS.

SCHRODER—In Los Angeles, February 12th, Sophie M., wife of Joseph Schroder, and sister of Mrs. William Searles, of San Francisco; Mrs. A. B. McClellan, of Los Angeles; Mrs. A. F. Bryant, of Bridgeport, Mono County; and Alexander Scott, of Oakland; a native of Michigan, aged 46 years and 3 months.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The following points in regard to the new election law should be noted by voters and laid aside to be read and re-read before election day:

The persons desiring to vote shall come to the guard rail and give his name and address to one of the ballot clerks.

The ballot clerk shall then in an audible tone of voice announce such name and address, and the other ballot clerk shall look for the name given on the register.

If the name be found upon the register by the second ballot clerk, he shall repeat the name and address, whereupon any challenge may be interposed to the vote, as provided in section 1230 of the Political Code.

The challenge shall then be passed upon by the election board.

If the challenge be overruled by the election board, the first ballot clerk shall give the voter a ticket, and the other clerk shall then write on the register opposite the name of the voter the number of the ticket given him.

Then the voter for the first time shall be permitted to enter the place enclosed by the guard rail.

The ballot clerk shall give him but one ticket.

Any voter who shall spoil a ballot shall return such spoiled ballot to the ballot clerk and receive another one in its place one at a time, not to exceed three in all.

After receiving his ticket and having entered the place enclosed by the guard rail, and without going outside the guard rail, the elector shall retire alone to one of the unoccupied booths, where he will find provided for him a rubber stamp and ink pan and a pencil.

The elector should carefully read the instructions printed on the ballot, and mark with the stamp, a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name of the person for whom he desires to vote.

If the name of the person for whom the elector desires to vote for an office is not printed upon the ballot he may write the name of that person in the blank space under the names of the other candidates for that office.

If the elector desires to vote a straight or party ticket, mark with the stamp a cross (X) in the square at the right of the party name at the head of the ticket, and do not mark the ballot at any other place.

HOW TO VOTE.

Before leaving the booths the elector shall fold his ballot in such a manner that the number of the ballot shall appear on the outside thereof, as marked upon the back of the half inch strip separated from the ticket by a perforated line.

The ballot should be folded so that nothing else can be seen on the ballot but the number on the back.

Having folded his ballot, the voter shall keep it folded, step out of the booth, and deliver the ballot, still folded, to the inspector, and give the inspector his name

The inspector shall then announce, in an audible tone of voice, the name of the voter and the number of the ballot he holds in his hand.

If the ballot clerk having the register in charge, finds the number announced by the inspector to correspond with the number marked opposite the voter's name on the register, he shall in like manner repeat the name and number, and shall mark opposite the name of the voter, "voted."

The inspector shall then separate the number from the ballot by tearing off the perforated slip on which the number is printed, deposit the ballot in the box, and immediately destroy the torn off slip containing the number.

Bottle Pool.

Bottle pool is just now acquiring great popularity among New York billiard players. It affords a degree of novelty which adds great zest to competitions with the cue. There are some peculiar things about bottle pool, notably the right of a player to use the tip or the butt of his cue according to whim in making a shot. The game is played on an ordinary pool table, with three balls and the pool bottle, a small affair that can be bottom side up as easily as top-side up. This is the way the game is played in New York clubs, and differs somewhat from the Newburgh style of the game. The players use a white ball, and the "one" and "two" balls of the usual fifteen ball set. The 1 and 2 balls, respectively, must be spotted at the foot of the table, at the diamond nearest each pocket, and the pool bottle standing on its neck on the bottle spot in the center of the table. In counting, a carrom on the two balls counts 1 point, pocket the 1 ball counts 1 point, pocket the 2 ball counts 2 points, carrom from ball and upsetting bottle counts 5 points.

The star fancy shot is scored when the player carroms from any of the balls upon the bottle in such a way as to turn it over and set it on its bottom. This stroke wins the game at any stage of the contest. The game consists of 31 points, and any number of players may compete. The game is opened by the player playing from any point within the string with the white ball at either the "one" or "two" ball, at option.—Newburgh News.

Montana has a sapphire craze on. It is said there is a very large ground of them along the Missouri river, near Helena. A number of claims have been located. Locations have been made miles up and down the river, and it promises to be very lively in that section next Summer.

Mr. Henry Graham was formerly an importer of pearl buttons in New York. After the enactment of the McKinley law he gave up importing and went to manufacturing, employing 85 persons in Newark, N. J.—He has been in the latter business only a few months, but has already invented a process for decorating pearl buttons which enables him to cut the former retail price of $125 a gross for a certain class of imported buttons down to $30 a gross for an equally good domestic product. All of which goes to show how Protection tends constantly toward lower cost of production.—American Economist.

For thirty years the beard and mustache of Mr. James Brown of Benlington, W. Va., has been untrimmed. With his arms extended he stretches fully six feet from tip to tip of his fingers; yet the ends of his mustache, when held horizontally, extend beyond his fingers. He braids his wonderful beard and mustache and tucks them under his vest.

A well known Sonoma county wine maker has received the magnificent offer of 13 cents per gallon, with 3 per cent. off for cash, for his wines by a San Francisco firm. It would serve such a firm right if the wine makers throughout the State should refuse to sell the wine at any price.

A Nevada man recently sold a lot of mutton in San Francisco at $6 25 a head. That is a pretty steep price, but mutton and beef are bringing good prices now in that city, and it is predicted that prices will go higher.

There is a former New Orleans woman now living in Mexico, Mo., who vowed "never to cut her finger nails or toe nails until the devil flew away with Ben Butler." Benjamin still lives and the lady's nails are a sight to see.

English capitalists are trying to form a tinners' trust in this county with a capital of $5,000,000.

LEGAL.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

D. M. Walters, Public Administrator of said County, respectfully makes this his return of all Estates of Decedents which have come into his hands, and which still remain unsettled on the 21st day of January, 1892, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1733, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

LETTERS GRANTED.

William Robson, January 31st, 1891.
Jacob Weaver, January 31, 1891.
J. K. Denison, July 25th, 1890.
Ah Quong Tia, July 13th, 1891.
William Mooney, July 22d, 1891.
Ah Woon, July 31st, 1891.
William H. Stanton, September 19th, 1891.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

William Robson	$ 830 00
Jacob Weaver	1175 00
J. K. Denison	100 00
Ah Quong Tia	1,515 00
William Mooney	14,827 00
Ah Woon	181 00
William H. Stanton	437 10

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson	None.
Jacob Weaver	$ 46 50
J. K. Denison	100 00
Ah Quong Tia	537 25
William Mooney	9,741 21
Ah Woon	180 00
William H. Stanton	423 50

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR FOR BENEFIT OF ESTATE.

William Robson	$125 00
Jacob Weaver	100 00
J. K. Denison	100 00
Ah Quong Tia	167 75
William Mooney	823 38
Ah Woon	123 00
William H. Stanton	190 00

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson	None
Jacob Weaver	None
J. K. Denison	None
Ah Quong Tia	$ 369 30
William Mooney	4,499 29
Ah Woon	57 00
William H. Stanton	321 50

PROPERTY, EXCLUSIVE OF MONEY, IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson, Real Estate,	$ 830 00
Jacob Weaver, "	1,180 00
Ah Quong Tia, "	200 00

MONEYS BELONGING TO DECEDENTS HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED WITH THE COUNTY TREASURER AS FOLLOWS:

Ah Quong Tia	$ 660 00
William Mooney	9,771 21
Ah Woon	180 00
William H. Stanton	207 00

MONEYS STILL REMAINING IN HANDS OF COUNTY TREASURER.

Ah Quong Tia	$ 305 50
William Mooney	4,499 29
Ah Woon	57 00
William H. Stanton	297 00

The Decree of Distribution has been filed in the Matter of the Estate of William Mooney, and the sum of Four Thousand, Six Hundred and Ninety-nine Dollars, and Twenty-nine Cents ($4699 29) has been distributed and paid over to Ellen E. Hinds, of Gardner, Mass., one of the heirs at law of said deceased. The sum of Four Thousand, Four Hundred and Ninety-nine Dollars and Twenty-nine cents still remains in the hands of the County Treasurer, and will be turned over to the other heir at law, Mary Sullivan, of Stoughton, Mass., as soon as said heir appears to receive the same.

The Real Estate belonging to said Decedent has been equally divided and distributed to said heirs.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY OF MONO, }

D. M. Walters, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, and the foregoing is a full, true and correct return of all the Estates herein above named; that he is not, and was not at any time interested in the expenditure of any kind made on account of any estate he administered, nor is he associated in business or otherwise with any one so interested.

D. M. WALTERS,
Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of January, 1892.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.

Indorsed:

Report of Public Administrator for term ending December 31st, 1891.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for D. M. Walters.
Filed Jan. 21, 1892. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

[Ja23-6w]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts,

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

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THIS PAPER

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS.

THE NEGRO'S DESTINY.

Relative Decrease of Our Colored Population.

Striking Facts Developed by the Last Census—Something About the Future Distribution of the Race.

Hasty organizations concerning the future numerical strength of the negro in this country, based on his proportionate high birth rate, and the misleading reports of the census of 1870, have done more than anything else to render the negro problem a question of political manipulation. Only two years ago the presiding officer of a political convention stated that at no distant future the colored population would reach 50,000,000. Statements such as this are regarded with different degrees of satisfaction, and if true the negro would himself soon overrun this continent.

The crudity of statements such as this, which can be used so disastrously for political purposes, is shown by Gen. Francis A. Walker in the Forum, in an article sketching the future of the negro, based on the statistics of the race back to 1808, when the slave trade was abolished. At that time, or from the census of 1810, the negro numbered 700,000, or 19 per cent. of the entire population. In the recent census he is but 11.9 of the entire population, or, while the white population has increased 16 fold, the negro has increased but 10 fold. Taking the statistics by 10 and 20 year periods since 1810, Gen. Walker shows that the increase by per cent. has declined steadily, and asserts that in all probability this steady reduction in the negro's relative importance in the population will never be reversed.

In confirmation he examines in detail the respective birth and death rates in 23 southern counties of equal population, black and white, based on the tenth census, and finds that per 1,000 births of those born and dying, the rate for whites was 100.1 against 140.8 blacks. The proportion of death rates between blacks and whites in the large cities is greater against the blacks. In New Orleans the death rate for whites was 25.57, blacks 36. In St. Louis, whites 18.19, blacks 33.78. The results show that the negro race is maintaining its slight rate of increase only by means of a very high birth rate over a very high death rate.

Another fact worth noting is the future geographical distribution of the negro, now that he can move freely from place to place. As a slave, the tropically bred negro was forced to follow the interests of his northern bred master, often into regions where he lived only at a sacrifice of vitality. Comparing between 1880-90 the rates of increase in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina with the cotton growing states, it is found to be 19 per cent. in the latter against 5 per cent. in the former. The inference is that in those parts of the country where the negro is not an economic necessity, the black population will become more and more reduced by the entrance of a vigorous white element. Industrial considerations at the same time will draw him to his more natural habitat, the Gulf states, where the white man cannot take his place. Whatever growth may be expected from the colored race will take place there, and it is not probable that a race so limited in its range will ever reach to one-third even of 50,000,000.

To recapitulate, the negro in 1700 was one-fifth the population; in 1840, but one-sixth; in 1860, one-seventh; in 1890, less than one-eighth. Industrial reasons and natural tendencies are draining him off toward the low lands of the gulf of Mexico, and there his greatest rate of increase will be felt, which in the nature of things will be constantly decreasing in its relation to the total population.

Facts such as these indicate that the negro problem will become less and less rather than more and more a political problem, and that the solution may reasonably be left to the operation of physiological and economic laws.

A LIFE OF SOLITUDE.

Missourians Unable to Solve the Mystery of a Hermit's Seclusion.

A genuine hermit, with a life's secret, only part of which he would reveal, is the curiosity that is creating a sensation a few miles west of the town of Alexandria, Mo. He has for something over thirty-five years lived a life of solitude, his habitation being a mammoth rock from which enough has been chiseled to form quite a good-sized room. For some reason known to himself he refuses to reveal his name. It is known, however, through admissions made by himself, that just before the breaking out of the late war the father of this unknown personage was a wealthy planter, living somewhere in the state of Virginia, the exact location not being known. The son was somewhat disposed to be romantic and seemed adverse to remaining under the paternal roof, and at the breaking out of the war left the home of his boyhood and built his house in the rock near the Alexandria. That is the story told by the hermit himself, but there is an air of mystery surrounding him which leaves room for doubting the entire truthfulness of the same. The reason is that no one is allowed to enter the hillside house without first showing beyond doubt that the visitor is only on curiosity bound. The place is well-stocked with all the latest periodicals and all the most popular works of the day. The matter is very mysterious and no one is able to account for the life of solitude which surrounds the unknown man.

Music for Invalids.

Since the discussion among the doctors upon the value of music as an agent for convalescence, a guild of St. Cecilia has been established in London, with the aim of training musicians to soothe a patient's nerves with music, under the directions of the physicians. Every member must possess a sweet, gentle voice and delicate execution. Miss Florence Nightingale is among the subscribers.

CANDY HEART.

A New Kind of Fate That Befalls Modern Young Women.

The Constant Use of Sweetmeats Disastrous to the Health—Its Insidious Effects Ultimately Lead to Death.

She swept into a fashionable candy store in the shopping district, placed her bundles on the counter, tied her pet dog to the leg of a chair, sank down before an ice-cream table and ordered a glass of hot soda. Then she sent word to the clerk for four pounds of caramels, assorted flavors.

When she had gone I ambled up to the proprietor and asked him a few questions about young women who buy candy, says a New York World writer.

"The kind chiefest in demand?" I said.

"Without a doubt caramels. These are the first choice of the average American girl. I could never explain it," he went on, "but for some seasons caramels have held the call."

"How about gum-drops?"

"Oh, that is a fallacy of the funny man. According to that genius, the young women of our land feast day and night on gum-drops and bonbons; but they don't, and so that settles it. Just stand here a moment and listen to the orders."

I went over to the big counter and watched the ebb and flow of women buying candy. Every third order was for caramels.

All this settled it at once in my mind that the candy devotee is no longer content with a few modest varieties, as in the good old days when you and I used to esteem it the privilege of our lives to have a stick of barber-pole candy out of a dingy glass, in the old white grocery store, down in the Twelfth ward. Time was when the generations ate molasses candy and peppermint, but that time is now swept away for good and all. Here are some of the changes:

The young women of the hour call for such things as these: Nut bars, crystallized fruit, rose leaves, violet drops, buttercups, jujube paste, crushed strawberries.

Nor are these changes without their effect. It takes but a glance, as one trips through the shopping district, to notice and point out the young woman who is the pronounced candy devotee.

What is the fate of the candy devotee? It is not long since the world was startled by the announcement of gum-chewer's cramp, an affliction that carries off American girls by the hundreds, as the result of overtaxation of the muscles of the jaws, the result being a sort of lockjaw rigidness of those muscles, fairly defying medical treatment.

You will hear to-day for the first time, perhaps, of another strange evil that has crept into American life and will soon be mowing down the fairest girls in the land. It is no less deadly an affliction than what physicians, unable to find a better name, have resolved for the present to call "candy heart."

Candy heart, what is it?

When a girl begins to feed herself day and night on all sorts of candies she is on the fair way towards becoming afflicted with this new and deadly disease, candy heart. First, she becomes listless and languid; her complexion becomes sallow; her eyes lose their luster; she yearns for the unattainable; her days are passed in a strange atmosphere of deep-blue haziness. In time the tissues of her heart change to the fiber of jujube paste! No longer does she find pleasure in life. Her appetite is gone. Her complexion is gone. She lives in hazy dreams. As for beefsteak, potatoes, ham, eggs, pickles—bah! She despises them. She yearns for sweets. Day and night it is the same. She eats nothing but candy. Her fate is terrible. Then for the last scene of all. Life has become a burden. She wishes she had never seen a caramel. She wishes that she had never touched a pound of crystalized violets. Rose leaves she despises. In vain.

Then, one bright day in the glad springtime, when all nature is smiling and glad, she dies. The old family physician hesitates between duty and a desire to save the old family this last cruel blow. Shall he tell a lie in filling out the death blank? Shall he say that she died of blighted love or of hypermsthesia? He thinks it all over carefully. He knows the truth will be a terrible shock to the family, who are in society and run a yellow dog cart in the park. Then duty conquers. He closes his eyes. He draws a long breath. His pen falters, but he writes the fatal words.

Fads of Men.

That men have fads as well as their wives, sisters and sweethearts was evidenced the other day, when at a restaurant dinner a man detached from his watch guard a tiny silver flask, or bottle, from which, after the top was unscrewed, he dusted one or two grains of a fine pepper "which I got in Egypt and find most appetizing and an aid to digestion," says the New York Times. One or two of his companions who tried it, in the infinitesimal quantity in which it was bestowed, found it very hot, but doubted its alleged qualities. Without doubt it was a notion, such as only women are supposed to indulge.

Hop Tea in England.

A new industry has sprung up in England in the manufacture of hop tea. Hop tea is a blend of Indian and Ceylon teas with Kentish hops prepared by a special drying process, in which the hops come in contact with pure air only and are not subjected to the fumes to which brewers' hops are exposed. It is claimed for hop tea that the introduction of the hops not only improves the flavor of the tea by giving it a malty aroma, but the sedative in the hop counteracts the exciting effect of ordinary tea upon the nerves. It is also claimed that the tonic property of the hop modifies and diminishes the astringency of ordinary tea.

WITH LOCKED ANTLERS.

How a Desperate Battle Between Bucks Came to an End.

A surveying party working for the Bear Valley Company up Millard's canyon were lately treated to a sight which seldom comes to men in this center of civilization, says the Banning (Cal.) Herald.

The men were working up the canyon about a mile above the Millard house when they heard a peculiar crashing noise. Looking up, they saw on the cliffs high above the stream and about a quarter of a mile from them two noble bucks standing with heads lowered about ten feet from each other. Thus they stood, eyeing each other and pawing the dirt for fully a minute. Then they made a simultaneous spring and came together with a noise like a falling tree. So violent was the concussion that the animals were thrown back until a distance of ten or fifteen feet again intervened between them. The men, fascinated with the sight, watched the deer go through the same performance again and again.

Finally, after a more than usually violent rush, the bucks did not separate, but struggled as if apparently trying to push each other back. It soon became plain to the men, however, that instead of pushing they were pulling away from each other. In other words, their horns had become locked, and from raging combatants the bucks became frightened animals and were only bent upon securing a divorce. Messrs. Ross, Pollock and party then conceived the idea of taking advantage of the helpless condition of the bucks and capturing them. They made a great rush for the scene, but before they reached it the deer in their struggles approached too near the edge of the cliff and both of them fell to their death in the pool below. When the party reached the water the deer were found locked in each other's horns, quite dead.

The gentlemen thought to skin the deer and bring in the hides to lend an air of authenticity to the tale, but the law is so strict as to having in your possession the hide of a newly-deceased deer, no matter whether the deer dies of la grippe, commits suicide or falls out of a balloon, that they forbore.

HE FOUGHT IN TWO WARS.

A Kansas Man Who Saw Service with Gen. Scott in Mexico.

There resides in Junction City a veteran of two wars. John Black, who until very recently endeavored to gain a livelihood on a farm, now lives comfortably upon the allowance granted by the government. He was born in Ireland sixty-seven years ago, but came to this country when a mere boy. Arriving at the age of maturity he entered the regular army, serving twenty-one years in the Second dragoons under Gen. Harney. He was in most of the battles in the Mexican war, and carried the first shell to the battery that commenced the operations against Chapultepec. This act was recorded and stands to his credit in Washington. He was Gen. Scott's orderly when the triumphant entry was made into the City of Mexico. After the Mexican war closed Black was with his command in the Utah expedition. His company was the one that first visited the scene of the Mountain Meadow massacre, where he helped to bury the bones of the unfortunate men, women and children who were killed by the Indians under the leadership of Mormons. He secured from a thorn bush a long tress of silky, brown hair, which told a sad story of some poor woman who there ended her journey. In 1859 he was stationed at Fort Riley, where he served six years as orderly sergeant, his days of active field service being over. Ending a long and honorable service he retired to a farm in Riley county. His eyesight failing he has at last moved into town, where his faithful wife, who has followed him twenty years, now cares for him.

American Lawlessness.

A wealthy German recently was bemoaning the want of respect for law which he said was everywhere apparent in this country. How different it all was in Germany! He told a story to enforce the point of his remarks. As a lad in Berlin he was apprentice to a tailor. One of his duties was to go to the apartments of the "young bloods" of Berlin every week or two, so that he might fetch their trousers to the tailor's shop. There he, with other of the apprentices, searched the linings for coins which they well knew would be there, for they had deftly made openings in the pockets through which they would fall. There was a quarrel, and exposure came. Then followed prosecution, and the imprisonment of two of the apprentices. Well, it effectually stopped the pilfering; the apprentices sewed up all the holes, and the "young bloods" never had any of their coins stolen afterward. If any were found in the trousers they were returned. Here, this wealthy German said, no amount of imprisonment has the least effect in stopping peculation.

A Strange Deal.

A Madison (Wis.) young man became engaged to a young lady who resided in a neighboring city. He placed a beautiful diamond ring upon her finger as a token of his love, and as a tie which should bind their hearts in the bonds of sacred engagement. For awhile all things went smoothly and the lovers were apparently happy. In an evil hour the girl became attached to another suitor, broke her engagement with our Madison friend, and married the man of her choice. Naturally the disconsolate young man—her former lover—expected the return of his ring. He waited, and it came not. He wrote to her for it and she ignored his letter. He wrote again and still no reply. A third letter, with the same results. Finally the young man told a friend of the circumstances, and offered him his claim in the ring for twenty-five dollars. The friend accepted the offer and wrote to the lady's husband for the ring, but he refused to give it up. The purchaser then employed a lawyer to sue for it. Rather than have a lawsuit the parties gave up the ring.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

WHITE mules are in great demand in the south on account of their docility.

NEVADA, Mo., has a citizen named De Spair, and with name he got married recently.

IN eastern Oregon the coyote keeps up the price of eggs and chickens, and many counties pay a liberal bounty for his extinction.

IN a suit over six geese in Stamp Creek, Ga., when the cost had amounted to about seventy dollars, the matter was compromised and settled by dividing the geese.

THE first ship's doctor on record is believed to have been St. Luke, who is shown by recent research to have been a physician in the Troad when he first met St. Paul.

AN owl flew down one of the circuit courtroom chimneys at Palmyra, Mo., recently, perched himself in the unused pipe hole and listened as if he had been admitted to the bar.

THE biggest bat on record outside of tropical countries was killed near New Castle, Del., the other day. It weighed five pounds and measured sixteen inches between the tips of its wings.

MOOSE are so very plentiful in northern Maine that, as a sportsman can legally kill but one in a season, it is something of a disappointment to throw away the only chance on an undersized or lean animal, or one with poor antlers.

STRANGE AND CURIOUS.

THERE is a doctor by the name of Miller in nearly every town in Missouri.

THE Fresno county (Cal.) jail is said to be invaded by spooks, who keep up no end of a row and rapping at night.

JERRY WALLACE, a farmer of Riverdale, Ga., was carrying a sack of apples from his wagon to a store, when the sack overbalanced and broke his neck, killing him instantly.

THE baya bird of India ingeniously illuminates its nest. It catches fire-flies and, without killing them, with moist clay sticks them to its nest. On a dark night the baya's nest is like a bright beacon.

IN the reform school at Jamesburg, N. J., there is a phenomenon, in the person of a six-year-old boy named Herman Hoffer, who has a heavy mustache, and is so strong that he can lift two hundred pounds.

A WHOLE bottle of wine was drank, just before an important race, at Kempton Park, Eng., by Greywell, a horse which theretofore had not displayed much endurance of speed. It won the race, badly beating several crack runners.

VALUABLE LINES.

CENT coins are a legal tender only in sums of twenty-five cents.

THE number of presidential electors on the new basis will be 444.

THE consumption of water in New York city is very large—averaging one hundred gallons a day for each person.

THE oldest capital in the United States is Santa Fe, which was the seat of government in New Mexico as far back as 1640.

ELI TERRY founded the manufacture of clocks in 1793, and the centennial is to be celebrated in less than eighteen months in Terryville, Conn.

MELONS were first called canteloupes from being cultivated at Canteluppi, a village near Rome, where they had been introduced from Armenia by missionaries.

AT the meeting of the American Pomological society in Washington it conceded that the fruit exhibited from the extreme north was much brighter in color than that from the middle and southern states.

FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE.

TRY snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrhal cold.

TRY walking with your hands behind you if you find yourself becoming bent forward.

TRY taking your cod-liver oil in tomato catsup if you want to make it palatable.

TRY a cloth, wrung out from cold water, put about the neck at night for a sore throat.

TRY an extra pair of stockings outside of your shoes when traveling in cold weather.

TRY a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) in diarrhoeal troubles; give freely.

TRY a newspaper over your chest, beneath your coat, as a chest protector in extremely cold weather.—Health Monthly.

UNKNOWN PEOPLE.

A MAN in Concord, Mich., makes a living by raising English sparrows and selling their heads for the bounty.

AN Arizona farmer has a tame rattlesnake to guard his premises instead of a dog. The report does not say whether the snake sleeps in the farmer's boots.

A JERSEY CITY pawnbroker thinks he will become rich soon enough without availing himself of the full profits of his business: he therefore charges his patrons only half the legal interest.

WESTERN WASHINGTON loggers tell of an immense log, recently floated down the Snoqualmie river, which five oxen had difficulty in hauling. It was a fir log thirty-two feet in length and eighty-nine inches in diameter at the largest end.

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

IT is still possible to purchase land in New Zealand at 10s. the acre, or to rent an acre at 0d per annum.

THE natives of the Friendly islands spend most of their time in the water. They are great swimmers and divers.

SINCE Lord Onslow has been governor general of New Zealand he has had a son born, to whom he has given, among other names, the Maori name of "Huia."

OF mixed marriages in the Hawaiian islands only 4 4-5 per cent. of Hawaiian women are married to foreigners, being in number 600, or 7 1-5 per cent. of the Hawaiian married women.

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